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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/945,352	08/31/2001	Michael A. D'Annunzio	7784-000190	1465

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EXAMINER

HAMANN, JORDAN J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2667

DATE MAILED: 09/14/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.		Applicant(s)	
	09/945,352		D'ANNUNZIO ET AL.	
	Examiner		Art Unit	
	Jordan Hamann		2667	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 August 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 14-16 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 9-11, 17-21 and 25-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 6-8, 12, 13, 22-24, 29 and 30 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 31 August 2001 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>1/14/2003</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they do not include the following reference sign(s) mentioned in the description: page 12 reference sign 186. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Specification

The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States

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only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Bastian et al. (US 6,757,712).

Bastian discloses a method for allowing passengers of mobile platforms to access virtual private networks (VPNs), comprising the steps of:

providing a network on said mobile platform (Figure 1 Element 50);

connecting user communication devices (UCDs) to said network (Figure 1 Element 40a); and

providing a first address manager on said network that assigns public internet protocol (IP) addresses to said UCDs when said UCDs request access to said VPNs (Figure 1 Element 20 and column 10 lines 37-38).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-4 & 17-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lundberg et al. (US 6,760,757) in view of Mamakos et al. (RFC 2516).

With respect to claim 1, Lundberg discloses a communications system for providing broadband access to passengers of mobile platforms (Figure 1 Element 1), comprising:

a router located on said mobile platform (Figure 2 Element 10);

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a network connected to said router (Figure 2); and

user communication devices (UCDS) connected to said network (Figure 2

Elements UT1-UT_n).

Lundberg does not disclose expressly wherein the user communication devices establish point-to-point over Ethernet (PPPoE) sessions with said router.

Mamakos in RFC 2516 discloses a method for transmitting PPP over Ethernet (PPPoE).

Lundberg and Mamakos are analogous art because Lundberg discloses a system to provide Internet access to passengers of a mobile platform and Mamakos describes a method to build standard PPP sessions over Ethernet, both of which are well known in the Internet community.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use PPPoE sessions described by Mamakos to communicate between the user communication devices and router of Lundberg.

The motivation for doing so would have been to connect multiple hosts at a remote site to the same access device in a cost effective method with a familiar user interface (page 1 Applicability and page 2 Introduction).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Mamakos with Lundberg for the benefit of connecting multiple hosts at a remote site to multiple destinations through the same access device in a cost effective method with a familiar user interface to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1.

With respect to claim 2, Lundberg in view of Mamakos discloses the communications system of claim 1, see 103 rejection above) further comprising:

a transmitter on said mobile platform that is connected to said router (Figure 2 Elements 11 & 12); and

a receiver on said mobile platform that is connected to said router (Figure 2 Elements 11 & 12).

With respect to claim 3, Lundberg in view of Mamakos discloses the communications system of claim 2, see 103 rejection above) further comprising:

a satellite in communication with said transmitter and said receiver of said mobile platform (Figure 1 Element 4);

a ground station in communication with said satellite (Figure 1 Element 5), and

a distributed communications system connected to said ground station (Figure 1 Elements 6 & 7).

With respect to claim 4, Lundberg in view of Mamakos discloses the communications system of claim 3, see 103 rejection above), wherein said distributed communications system is the Internet (column 1 line 9).

With respect to claims 17-20, the method claims are interpreted and rejected for the same reason as set forth in the system claims 1-4, respectively.

Claims 5 & 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lundberg et al. (US 6,760,757) in view of Mamakos et al. (RFC 2516) further in view of Bastian et al. (US 6,757,712).

With respect to claim 5, Lundberg in view of Mamakos discloses the communications system of claim 3, see 103 rejection above, however does not disclose expressly the communications system further comprising a virtual private network (VPN) connected to said distributed communications system.

Bastian discloses a mobile platform communication system (Figure 1) wherein a virtual private network (VPN) (Figure 1 Element 150) is connected to a distributed communication system connected to the ground station (Figure 1 Element 90).

Lundberg and Bastian are analogous are because they are from the same field of endeavor of providing a communications system on a mobile platform.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to connect the virtual private network of Bastian to the distributed communication system of Lundberg.

The motivation for doing so would have been to communicate with a mail server behind a firewall (column 2 lines 54-55).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Bastian with Lundberg Mamakos for the benefit of accessing a mail server behind a firewall from a mobile platform to obtain the invention as specified in claim 5.

With respect to claim 21, the method claim is interpreted and rejected for the same reason as set forth in the system claim 5.

Claims 9 & 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lundberg et al. (US 6,760,757) in view of Mamakos et al. (RFC 2516) further in view of Bastian et al. (US 6,757,712) further in view of Kent & Atkinson (RFC 2401).

Lundberg in view of Mamakos in view of Bastian discloses the communications system of claim 5, see 103 rejection above, however does not disclose expressly wherein said user communications devices employ IPSec security protocol when communicating with said VPN.

Kent & Atkinson discloses a proposed standard of IPSec.

Lundberg and Kent & Atkinson are analogous art because Lundberg discloses a system to provide Internet access to passengers of a mobile platform and Kent & Atkinson discloses a proposal for a standard for security architecture for the Internet Protocol.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use IPSec as described by Kent & Atkinson in the communication system of Lundberg to communicate with a virtual private network.

The motivation for doing so would have been to provide security at the IP layer of a connection in a communication system.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Kent & Atkinson with Lundberg for the benefit of security when communicating with a virtual private network to obtain the invention as specified in claim 9.

With respect to claim, 25 the method claim is interpreted and rejected for the same reason as set forth in the system claim 9.

Claims 10 & 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bastian et al. (US 6,757,712) in view of Rekhter et al. (RFC 1918).

With respect to claim 10, Bastian discloses a communications system for allowing passengers of mobile platforms to access virtual private networks (Figure 1 Elements 10 & 150), comprising:

a network on said mobile platform (Figure 1 Element 50) that communicates with a ground station (Figure 1 Element 90) via a satellite (column 2 line 29), wherein said ground station is connected to a virtual private network (VPN) (Figure 1 Element 150);

user communication devices (UCDs) connected to said network (Figure 1 Element 40a); and

a first address manager connected to said network that assigns public internet protocol (IP) addresses when said UCDs request a connection to said VPN (Figure 1 Element 20 and column 10 lines 37-38).

Bastian does not disclose expressly a first address manager connected to said network that assigns private IP addresses for at least one other network service.

Rekhter discloses a best current practice in the internet community for address allocation for private internets.

Bastian and Rekhter are analogous art because Bastian discloses a system to provide Internet access to passengers of a mobile platform and Rekhter discloses a best current practice in the internet community.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to assign a private IP address to a UCD for a network service.

The motivation for doing so would have been that a limited amount of public IP addresses are available and hosts not requiring access to the Internet can use IP address that are ambiguous outside the network (pages 1-3 Motivation).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Rekhter with Bastian for the benefit of using ambiguous (private) IP addresses within the network and unambiguous (public) IP addresses to access the Internet to obtain the invention as specified in claim 10.

With respect to claim 27, Bastian discloses the method of claim 16, see 102 rejection above, however does not disclose expressly wherein said first address manager assigns private IP addresses for a service provided by said network.

Rekhter discloses a best current practice in the internet community for address allocation for private internets.

Bastian and Rekhter are analogous art because Bastian discloses a system to provide Internet access to passengers of a mobile platform and Rekhter discloses a best current practice in the internet community.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to assign a private IP address to a UCD for a network service.

The motivation for doing so would have been that a limited amount of public IP addresses are available and hosts not requiring access to the Internet can use IP address that are ambiguous outside the network (pages 1-3 Motivation).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Rekhter with Bastian for the benefit of using ambiguous (private) IP addresses within the network and unambiguous

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(public) IP addresses to access the Internet to obtain the invention as specified in claim 27.

Claims 11 & 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bastian et al. (US 6,757,712) in view of Rekhter (RFC 1918) further in view of Mamakos et al. (RFC 2516).

With respect to claim 11 Bastian discloses the communications system of claim 10, see 103 rejection above, further comprising:

a router connected to said UCDs and to said first address manager (Figure 9 Elements 20 & 63).

Bastian does not disclose expressly wherein said UCDs establish point-to-point over Ethernet (PPPOE) sessions with said router.

Mamakos in RFC 2516 discloses a method for transmitting PPP over Ethernet (PPPoE).

Bastian and Mamakos are analogous art because Bastian discloses a system to provide Internet access to passengers of a mobile platform and Mamakos describes a method to build standard PPP sessions over Ethernet, both of which are well known in the Internet community.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use PPPoE sessions described by Mamakos to communicate between the user communication devices and router of Bastian.

The motivation for doing so would have been to connect multiple hosts at a remote site to multiple destinations through the same access device in a cost effective method with a familiar user interface (page 1 Applicability and page 2 Introduction).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Mamakos with Bastian for the benefit of connecting multiple hosts at a remote site to the same access device in a cost effective method with a familiar user interface to obtain the invention as specified in claim 11.

With respect to claim 28 Bastian discloses the method of claim 27, see 103 rejection above, further comprising the steps of:

connecting a router to said UCDs and to said first address manager (Figure 9 Elements 20 & 63).

Bastian does not disclose expressly establishing point-to-point over Ethernet (PPPoE) sessions between said UCDs and said router.

Mamakos in RFC 2516 discloses a method for transmitting PPP over Ethernet (PPPoE).

Bastian and Mamakos are analogous art because Bastian discloses a system to provide Internet access to passengers of a mobile platform and Mamakos describes a method to build standard PPP sessions over Ethernet, both of which are well known in the Internet community.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use PPPoE sessions described by Mamakos to communicate between the user communication devices and router of Bastian.

The motivation for doing so would have been to connect multiple hosts at a remote site to the same access device in a cost effective method with a familiar user interface (page 1 Applicability and page 2 Introduction).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Mamakos with Bastian for the benefit of connecting multiple hosts at a remote site to multiple destinations through the same access device in a cost effective method with a familiar user interface to obtain the invention as specified in claim 28.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 6-8, 12-13, 22-24 & 29-30 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Claims 14-16 are allowed.

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: Independent claim 14 is allowed because the prior art fails to teach a first address manager associated with a mobile platform that requests a public address block for the mobile platform and a second public address manager associated with a ground station that leases the public address block to the first address manager.

Claims 15 & 16 are allowed because they are dependent on claim 16.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

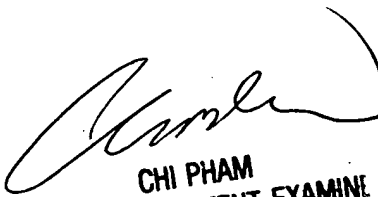
Lord et al. (US 6,763,012) discloses a method of connecting a plurality of devices on a computer network to a packet data network over a single wireless link utilizing PPPoE sessions between the devices on the LAN and the mobile terminal.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jordan Hamann whose telephone number is (571) 272-8564. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:30-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chi Pham can be reached on (571) 272-3179. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JJH


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